SPAIN.

A Carlist Army Defeated After Severe Fighting.

General Concha Flanking the Bourborists-Estella L kely to Fall.

MadRid, June 27, 1874. Official information has been received at the War Office of the defeat at Chaiva, thirty-eight miles northwest of Valencia, after two days' fighting, of 10,000 Carlists, under command of Prince Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, by a force of re-

publicans numbering only 5,000 men. GENERAL CONCHA SUCCESSPUL NEAR BETELLA.

A despatch from the scene of operations before Estella says that General Concan has executed a guccessful flank movement on the Carlists, result-

ing in the capture of several important positions. It is probable that the town will fall into the hands of the republicans to-morrow.

FRANCE.

Paris Newspapers "Out" After Suspension.

PARIS. June 27, 1874. The newspapers Le XI.V. Secle, conservative republican, and Le Rappe!, radical republican, whose publication was suspende to short time since for attacks upon the government, have reappeared.

GERMANY.

The Bishops at Fulda Not Conciliated to the Eta'e.

BERLIN, June 27, 1874.

The report that the conference of Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda will endeavor to make a com promise with the Pru-sian government is not true.

RUSSIA.

"The Czar's Sentence on His Dishonest Nephew.

LONDON, June 27, 1874. The Pall Mall Gazette has information that the Czar, as a punishment to his nephew, the Grand Duke Nicholas, son of the Grand Duke Constantine. for the theft of his mother's diamonds has banished him to the Caucasus for hie and deprived him of the Cross of St. George, which was bestowed upon him for his achievements in the Khiva campaign.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russians Like y to Have Another War.

A despatch to the Pati Mall Gazette from St. Pe Cersburg says that alarmin a rumors prevail in that city respecting the situation of affairs in Central

"It is reported," says the despatch, "that the Ameer of Kashgar has seized the Russian Envoy, and, fearing war in consequence of that act, has concentrated 10,000 troops on the frontier."

SOUTH AMERICA.

An Ex-President To Be Commissioned to Washin-ton.

Senor Sarmiente, upon als retirement from the Presidency of the Argentine Confederation, will receive the appointment of Minister to Wash-

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1874. By direction of the P. esilint a general court martial is appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, New York, on the 7th of July, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Cantain E. C. Bainbridge, of the Fith artillery, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. The following is the

Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Avres, Third artillery Major M. R. Morgan, Commissary of Subsistence: Major M. R. Bargan, Commission of Sussience; Captains Richard Arnold, Fifth artiflery; Alex-ander Piper and Lo. edgo Lorain, Third artiflery; Richard L. Morris, Eigh centa inhantry, and E. R. Warner, Third artiflery. Frst Leuienant Gorge F. Barstow, Third artiflery, is Judge Advocate of the Court.

e Court, Major George L. Glilespie, in addition to his ities on the staff of the Communaing General of a Military Division of the Missburi, has been rected to relieve Major D. C. Houston of the charge Calumet, Michigan City and New Buffalo. Major Houston on being reneved will proceed to Milwaukee where ne will take station. Major Joan M. Barlow will be at once releved from duly on the staff of the Commanding General of the Miltary Division of the Missouri, and releve Major G. K. Warren of the Charge of the works of fortifications and river and harbor improvements on both sides of Long Island Sound, from and including Stonington westward, excepting Connecticut River. First Lieutenant P. M. Price is releved from duty with the engineers and will report in person in Washington to First Lieutenant Wheeler for duty upon the survey west of the 100th meridian.

NAVAL INTEGLIGENCE.

The steamship Alaska, at San Francisco, brings the following navai report from Japan, under thate of Yokohama, June 5:—"Admiral Pennock has arrived and taken command of the squadron in the China sees."

TRAIN WAECKERS AT WORK. Their Operations on the New York and New Haven Railroad.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27, 1874. Friday would seem to be an unlucky day for the callroads, as it is generally selected by their enemies in plying their fire lish vocation. Nearly all the obstructions placed on the track of the New York and New Haven Railroad of late were so placed on Friday. This may grow out of the fact

placed on Friday. This may grow out of the fact that large sums from the Clearing House in New York are shipped by the Friday night trains East, and the design of the obstauctors would seem to be to throw on a train and then piliage it.

Friday night week an attempt was made at Greenwich, and it was on a Friday night, some time ago, that an Adams & Co. safe was thrown from a train and roboeu, and last night (Friday), at the Black Rock Crossing, hear Bridgeport, the ten minutes past eight boston "own" from New York was obstructed by a huge boulder, weighing too ponnes. The eighte was badly damaged by contact, but the stone was nurled to one side and the train passed on. A piece of the boulder measuring five feet in length was brought to this city. Superintendent Reed is taking the matter in hand, in view of the frequency of the attempts to wreck trains, to apprehend the offenders, and he declares that, if necessary, he will patrol the entire line of the road between New York and New Mayen.

THE PISHERIES.

The Mackerel Catch-Damaging Effect of the Gale.

HALIFAX, June 27, 1874. It is reported that there will be a larger catch of mackerel this season than for the past twenty

gale was almost equal in violence to the great gale last August, and muce damage has been done to the dishing boars and gear. Three dishermen were drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Ragged laiand.

THE EOSTON LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Boston, June 27, 1874. The light artillery arrived home at ten o'clock this morning from their visit to New York. They were received at the Old Colony Railroad depot by the Boston Lancers and escorted to the armory of the Boston Lancers and escored other linery of the latter, where a collation was in readiness. The parade of the two companies through the streets attracted much attention. The officers and men of the artillery are entousiastic in praise of their reception and treatment in New York.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Report from the Seat of War in Formosa.

The Japanese Troops in Battle with the Natives-Chinese Sympathy with Japan.

SAN PRANCISCO, June 27, 1874. The steamship Alaska brings Yokohama dates to June 5. The Alaska sailed from Hong Kong May 27. THE WAR IN PORMOSA.

The total number of Japanese troops in Formosa is 2,000. Collisions have occurred between them

The Japanese have lost nine killed and the na-

tives many more. CHINA IN ACTIVE SYMPATHY WITH THE JAPANESE. The Chinese had not yet taken part in the hostilities, but the Chinese government had issued orders to its subjects all along the coast of the invaded country to afford the Japanese every assist-

PLAN OF TERRITORIAL ANNEXATION. The Nagasaki Express says it is the intention of the Japanese government to annex so much of the territory of Formosa as is not under the control of

DIPLOMACY IN PEKIN. A Japanese Legation has been established at

MURDER OF A JAPANESE OFFICIAL. Kido, a member of the Japanese Ministry, and head of the Department of Education, has been murdered by his countrymen.

The latest news from Pekin represents that all is quiet at the scene of the recent riot among the French and Chinese. EXPORT OF FOOD PROJURITED.

The Japanese government had issued a notification that giter the 1st of August pext the exportation of rice and wheat beyond the seas will be pro-

The report of the tour of the late Japanese Emeassy round the world is finished and been placed in the hands of the censors. It will be published in Japan.

THE GRANT-PARISH TRIALS.

Decision of Justice Bradley On the Jurisdiction of the United States Courts Under the Recent Amendments-Adverse Opinion of Judge Woods-The Indictment Declared invalid.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 27, 1874. In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Woods rendered a decision in the Grant-Parish case on the motion for a new trial, which was refused.

further proceedings in this case:-

At twelve o'clock Justice Bradley took his seat on the bench with Judge Woods, and announced that he had prepared a decision upon the points raised by Mr. Marr in arrest of judgment and testing the constitutionality of the Kukiux act. Judge Bradley then read his decision. He said:—

Under the indictment the prisoners were charged with—first, conspiracy so take away corgain rights from citizens of African descent; second, the commission of murder white engaged in this conspiracy, and cound guity on sixteen counts. That Congress has the right to pass laws to carry out the provisions of the africanth, fourteenth and lifteenth amendments, no one with ucby, the question is how has the right extends, the intreenth amendment declares that no person in the United States shall be discussed from young on account of these or color and the consequence of the conseque menoments, no one will users, the question is now har this right extends. The timed states shall be disqualified from volume on account of race or color of qualified from volume on account of race or color of qualified from volume on account of race or color of power to pass have relative to voling or elections, but simply to see that Sinnes do not merefere with these rights. The United States has only power to set this right enforced. The moment the state rains to comply with the duties concred upon it the United States is called on to interfere and the interference of Congress, when the State is reasy to pumply volation of these rights, is unnecessary, injudicious and diegal. To enstitute an offence of which the United States has jurisdiction it must be shown that a constitute an offence of which the United States has jurisdiction it must be shown that a constitute an offence of which the United States on account of his race, color or previous condition.

The different hamediment declares that the right of every critices of the United states to vote shall not be denied by the United States on any state on account of his race, color or previous condition. When a state relates this right Congress has power to pass laws to enforce the amendment. Congress has power to pass laws to enforce the amendment. Congress has power to pass laws to enforce the examine the counts of this materials. He constitution of the United States of all this materials in the first count charges the prisoners with conspiring to prevent certain persons of African descent from peaceady assembling. The constitution of the United States declares that Congress shall not interfore with the right of peaceade assembling. The constitution of the United States declares that Congress shall not interfore with the right of peaceade assembling. The econd count is the same as the first.

all persons who shall interfere with the right of cashe assemblinger (charly not, escend count is the same as the first, escend count is the same as the first, escend count declares that a conspiracy was formed as the lives of certain children of African descent out the process of taw. Air marberers do this. Has inted states jurisdiction of an introduct count is too vague and general. So are the and eighth. Their vagueness is such that they cantand.

not stand.
The sixth and seventh counts charge the prisoners with conspiring against certain persons because they had voiced or were going to vote. Not a word is said that this was done because of race, color or previous condition. This is value, necessary, Mere interference

with the right of voting is no offence under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The following eight counts are literal copies of the first eight, and must tall with them. I am accordingly of oplinon that the indictments are ratally detective.

Judge Woods then in a few words announced that he differed in opinion with Justice Bradley, and that they had resolved to certify to a difference of opinion, so that the Supreme Court of the United States could pass upon the question. As, however, the superior sudge had decided against the validity of the matchinent, it could not stand for the present, and the prisoners were therefore entitled to bail. entitled to bat.

Bai in the sum of \$5,000 for each prisoner was furnished, and Hodnot, Crinkshank and Irwin set at liberty and surrounder and congraturated by their transfer.

Rearrest of the Grant Parish Tax Collector-The Effect of a Judicial De-

NEW ORLEANS, June 27, 1874. Milton S. Peeler, the Grant Parish Tax Collector appointed by Governor Kellogg, who is under bond for embezzling several thousand dollars o the State funds, was rearrested to-day, charged with planning several rooberies and with lorgery. The Picapine says the decision of Judge Hawkins in the contest between Balawin and Oglesoy for the possession of the State funds that there is no such officer as a fiscal agent, apart iron and independent of the treasurer, while render the famous Funding bill nugatory.

THE SYRACUSE DISASTER.

The Main Portion of the Church Edifice Pronounced Unsafe-Adjournment of the Inquest.

SYRACUSE, June 27, 1874. An engineer who examined the construction of the main portion of the Central Baptist church tothe main portion of the Central Baptist church to-day pronounces that also unsaic. He says the trusses are imperiently constructed as was the one which gave way.

The inquest adjourned until Monday and it is probable a further adjournment will be had until July 10, when the return of Mr. White, the archi-tect, from Europe, is expected.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Citizens Murdered and Stock Driven Off-Soldiers Scouting for the Murderers. Sr. Louis, Mo., June 27, 1874.

The Leavenworth Times says:-Late advices from Dodge City, Kansas, confirm the telegraphic reports that the Indians in that vicinity have assumed a hostile attitude, and are murdering the citizens and depredating upon their property. They killed a man named Warren near Muberry Creek and took his entire scalp off. Two hunters were killed at Doby Weils, four soldiers at Camp Supply were wounded and a lot of stock was run off. A party of leading citzens of Dodge city, including Hon. James Hanraban, who started for the Canadian River in Texas, on the 7th inst., were attacked and all their stock was captured, and it is leared that the whole party were murdered, as nothing can be heard of them. Two men were killed near the canadian River graphic reports that the Indians in that Canadian River
Lieuienant Kendail, with a squad of eighteen soldiers, are out scouring for the murderers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

The Business of Substituting Democrats for Republicans.

CONCORD, June 27, 1874.
The session of the Legislature yesterday was an unusually excited one, and lasted till a quarter past one o'clock this morning. The yeas and nays past one o'clock this morning. The yeas and hays were called lorty times. The business was mainly that of removing republicans from office and substituting democrats. Among the persons removed were James H. Eugeris, Probate Judge; John R. Varney, Register; Joseph Jones, Sheriff of Statiord county; Lyman T. Fint. Solictor of Merimae county; Lyman T. Fint. Solictor of Merimae county; Daniel Hall, Judge of the Police Court of bover; David C. Batcheider, Sheriff of Beiknap county; David R. Lanz, Probate Judge; Tyler Westgate, Register; Evart W. Fatr. Solictor, and Manson S. Brown. Sheriff of Gratton county.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Presidential Party in West Virginia.

GRAND GVATION AT CHARLESTON.

A Flattering Address of Welcome and a Pleasant Response.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 27, 1874. The Presidential party, consisting of the President, Mrs. Grant and maid, and Dr. Norris, leit the White Springs this morning in the palace car in which they came, but by the regular express train on the Chesapeake and Ohlo Radroad, and arrived here at three P. M. On the way crowds had assembled at several stations and thronged round the car to get a look at the President. At Hinton the crowd was very large, and Mrs. Grant, observing a very beautiful young lady, a brunette, asked Colonel Whiteomb, the Chief Engineer of the Chesapeake and Oalo Rail oad, to present her with a bouquet which she handed him. The Colonel gallantly tendered the flowers, and the young lady accepted them, blushed, returned her thanks and lelt as proud and happy as if she had been made a duchess.

Colonel Whiteomb was astonished at the thor ough knowledge General Grant had of the geography of the country, though this was his first visit, and he ound him perfectly conversant with all the great mineral resources of this section.

AMONG THE CENTLEMEN INTRODUCED on the way was the ex-Confederate General smilingly expressed himself rather familiar, and all the presentations that took place were received with the utmost cordiality on the part of the President and lady, and I heard of no one who did not go away most favorably impressed with both.

complish not only a great deal of good for the two Virginias, but for the entire South, as it has re

complish not only a great deal of good for the two Virginias, but for the entire South, as it has resulted in establishing on a firm pasis the most irienally feeling between the President and the Southern people. On the arrival of the party here A GRAND OVATION was tendered them. They were met by Colonel Swan, the President's cousin, and his wife, and, when scated in carriages, were driven to the river bank and taken across on the ferry. The high bluffs overnanging the river on the opposite side were crowned with spectators, and as soon as the ferrybeat had moved off a salute of arrillery, accompanied by cheers, thundered a welcome over the water, the echoes of which rang along through the stillness of the surrounding moments. When the party had emearked they were driven to the Hale House, in front of which the carriages containing the party seemed to be halted by the large concourse of people. A tall mulaito woman at this juncture russed up, setzed the President's hand, shook it violently, and lavished the most extravagant expressions of endearment upon him. As soon as the crowd became still Colonel Smith, a venerable lawyer—his age being seventy-six—and esteemed citizen, with his white hair shining in the rays of a hot sun, advanced, and after introducing himself, said:—AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

ons white hair shifting in the rays of a hot sun, advanced, and after introducing himsel, said:—

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. President 1 am dequated by the citizens of Charlesson to tender to you our sincero welcome to this city. The name of Grant and to recent origin among the people of Kanawaha. For lifty years the name has been as familiar as household words. Since the year 18/6 to the prescut time the year business of the country has been the manufacture of sair, which has often been subjected to almost rumous depressions, and in no instance so siarmingly as in 1826. Insolvency then threatened the entire community when Peter Grant, your wortay uncle, determined to redeem the county from its nost hopeless condition. This he did by devoting not less than three months of unceasing labor to the formation of the commany of Armstrong, Grant & Co., for the purpose of buying the sait of the county for the term of torce years at a price greatly in advance of former rates. This company was managed chiefly by James ilewett who, in the year 18/6 married the daughter of Feter Grant and became a leading and promising member of the firm. The business of this company was married the daughter of Feter Grant and became a leading and promising member of the firm. The business of this company was managed by Mr. Ilewett. At the end of the time of that company the people were relieved of their embarrassments and the country left in a most prosperous continuous. ness of this company was most skindly and honesly managed by Mr. Hewett. At the end of the time of that company the people were relieved of their embarrassments and the country left in a most prosperous condition. After this Mr. Hewett was lender in and not ector of many other enterprise; which resulted most fortunately for the people of k-flawba country.

We regard therefore, Teler Grant and James Hewett was the control of the people of k-flawba country.

We regard therefore, Teler Grant and James Hewett and hold them in affectionate remembrance of hand hold them in affectionate remembrance of the control of the people of the country teleproper to refer to the foot freedom the control of the country o

SPECU OF THE PRESIDENT.

GENTERMEN—It affords me pleasure to visit my friends at Charlesion. About thirty years ago—but the makes me older than I thought—when I was a cadet at West Point, I premised my annt, Mrs. Tompkins, and the Other relatives reterred to by Colonel Santh, residing in this valley, to visit them, and not until now have I been permitted to make good the promise. I am sorry that I cannot remain with you longer than two days. The party then passed on to the residence of Colonel Swann. The President and Mrs. Grant

will hold

AN INFORMAL EXCEPTION
this evening at the residence of Colonel Swann.
To-morrow the President and Mrs. Grant will attend the Methodist Episcopal church. On Monday the party will leave here, stopping over at White Swiphar Springs or at Covington on Monday night and arriving in Washington on Tuesday morning.

FRENCH CANADIAN CONVENTION.

Efforts to Obtain the Return of Emigrants to the United States-A Lively Debate on the Question of Riel's Amnesty. MONTREAL, June 27, 1874.

About 5,000 delegates and their friends were present at the French Canadian Convention vesterday. Judge Coursel was elected President, Frederick Houde Vice President and M. Le Brent Sec. retary. A report on the replies to the questions put by the Committee on Organization to the Canadian societies in the United States was submitted. It alludes to the large emigration to that mitted. It almost to the large emigration to that country which has taken place during the past twenty-five years. The number of emigrants is estimated at 500,000, and it is urged that their return would place Quebec at the head of the Confederation. The object of the Convention being to discuss means for insuring their return, a generous legislation to this end is urged, including:—

ous legislation to this end is urged, including:—

First—Gratuitous grants of land, the title not to be delivered until after a certain number of years of residence
and the execution of certain specified improvements.

Scond—Advances for the purchase of seed, to be reimbursed at lengthy periods.

Third—The construction of excellent roads, placing the
new colonies in rapid and easy communication with the
great centres.

Fourth—Preference to be given to the colonists for the
work of colonization. Fourth—Preference to be given to the colonists for the work of colonization.

Fight—Grain tous passage from divers points in the United States to Montreat.

Sight—The establishmen: of a central agency in this city to turnish internation, &c., to returning emigrants.

Second—Provision for their religious needs by the construction of churches and the establishment of good schools.

chools.

The report was read and adopted.

The tollowing resolution was also adopted: That all the St. Jean Baptiste societies be asked to join a union to be called the National Association of all

That all the St. Jean Bastiste societies be asked to join in a union to be called the National Association of all French speaking inabitants of America, and to be composed of one delegate from each society and the officers of this Convention, with its centre in Montreal.

It was proposed that Louis Riel be nominated to represent Manitoba at the next convention at Montreal, but the motion was not confirmed.

THE RIEL AMNENTY.

After passing resolutions favoring the repatration of Canadians in the States a resolution was proposed asking that Riel and ins conferes be at once amnestied. A long and bitter debate ensued, the Americans taunting the residents of Canada with being a raid to handle the question and boasting that they, in the United States, were more tree than the Canadians in such matters. The Canadians retorted that it was all very well for the people of the United States to take ground like this, but the situations were different. Further, that if I were many way possible an amnesty would be secured, but that a discussion like the present, instead of along Riel, was injuring his cause. A member from the United States moved that the resolution be tabled, and his motion was carried by a large majority.

After a vote of thanks to the people of Montreal, the press, railway and steamboat companies, &c., the Convention adjourned.

A SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

Thomas Wemyss, formerly stage manager at Mrs. Conway's Theatre, attempted to take his life by shooting himself in the head yesterday morning. The builet entered the right temple and lodged in the base of the brain. He cannot possibly recover. The unnappy man, who was fifty years of age, re-sides on williams avenue, East kew York. He has been drinking very hard for several weeks bast.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Resignation of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick.

THE CAUSES THEREFOR.

A Plea in Defence-They Review the Eituation.

Speculation was wide and varied throughout the town yesterday on the subject of the present ho.dthe condemned Police Commissioners. Those whose interest or purpose it would serve asserted with much positiveness their terms were ended and Mesers. Charlick and Gardner must now return to their former state of simple citizens. The contrary opinion was as largely disseminated by the supporters of the Commis stoners' cause, but in the absence of positive authoritative opinion on the subject each man made himself happy with the offspring of his desire. The excitement and anxiety were much greater yesterday than at any previous time.

Things were in this state throughout vesterday and up to a late hour last evening, when Mr. Gardner put speculation out by giving to the public the following letter containing his resignation and that of Mr. Charlick, with their reasons for taking that step at the present moment :--

and that of Mr. Charlick, with their reasons for taking that step at the present moment:—

THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1874.

TO THE HON. WILLIAM F. HAYLMEYER, Mayor of the city of New York:—

About one year rgo you did us the honor of appointing us Commissioners of Police, and our appointments were promptly confirmed by the Bard of Aldermen. Since then we have discharged the dates of our respective offices to the best of our ability and with the view to the faithful execution of the laws. That we have met with much opposition and no small amount of aspersion and criticism from those who did not or would not comprehen the true condition of affairs we shall not attempt to gainsay; but that such charges have been unjust and unfair we unhesitatingly assert. Almost immediately upon our entrance into office we found ourselves compelled, under the Election and 1,036 other persons to act as poil cierks, a total of 3,100 appointments. The law itself was a recent one, and the duties imposed upon us under its provisions were left to be of a most important and delicate character. Desiring that such persons should be appointed as election officers as were not only competent to discharge the duties of the office, out were men who would faithfully execute the law we exercised every precaution in the matter of selection. It could not be expected that all our appointees should be personally know to us, and therefore, we were compelled oftentimes to rely mon the recommendations of others. That we were in instances imposed upon, and incompetent or bad men chosen was subsequently made known to us, but we at all times sought in ormation respecting appointees, and where evidences of incompetency of bad conduct was presented to us acceding the requirements of the law. So are as we are intorned and as we believe our conduct was not unfavorably regarded by the general public, nor was it the subject of criticism by other than the immediate and active managers of Tammany Hall, who first sought to control one-hall of o applicants were carefully canvassed, their merits assertained and due recognition awarded them. This, however, talled to satisfy certain leaders of Tammany Hall, and late in October they proceeded to carry out their threats by appointing a committee to investigate, as they said, various rumors which were in circulation respecting framquent deeds and acts about to be committed at the channe section. Immediately upon learning of this action, and on the 30th of October, 1873, one of us addressed to Mr. John Kelly, Chairman of Tammany Hall, a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

IS A COPY:—

TREASCRER'S OFFICE, POLICE DEFARTMENT, I CITY OF NEW YORK, October 30, 1873.

My DEAR SIR-1 notice by the morbing papers that yoursel and other gentieurs more appointed a commit see to supervise the inspectors of election, or rather to investigate the truth of various rumors said to be in circulation. They so say that it will give me pleasure to oner you every ladility in my power and to assist in pievening any trauds upon the battot box. Very Truly Yours.

yours.

Jour Kelly, Esq.

No notice was taken by Tammany Hall of th's communication and substantially no complaint was made thereafter until the morning of election day. On the 3d of November (the 4th being the day of election) two aindays were presented to us respecting one John Sheridan, who was acting as an inspector of election in the Twenty-land Election district of the Eighteenth Assembly district. Reneated verbal statements, more of less as an inspector of the Eighteenth Assembly dis-trict. Repeated verbal statements, more or less specific, respecting the bad character of this man had been made to us for some days provious, our we declined to act unless specific charges were made in writing and under oath. Such charges

we declined to act unless specific charges were made in writing and under oath. Such charges were subsequently presented on the day preceding the day of election, and were as follows:

State of New Fork, City and County of New York, as.—W. P. Worster, of No. 115 East Thirtleth street, being dily sworn, deposes and says that John Sheridan, of No. 45 East Thirty-second street, acting as an inspector of election in the Twenty-infid election district of the Eighteenth Assembly district in said city, stated that, in his hearing, that he (sheridam was in the habit while acting in a similar capacity at previous elections of dropping the ballots handed to him by those politically opposed to his party on the floor behind the ballot boxes, and siter the ballot boxes the teckets of his party in the place thereof. Deponent further says that said heredan, to the best of his knowledge and behef, is not a competent person to between the control of the competent person to be trusted with the calment, is not a competent person to be trusted with the calment, is not a competent person to be trusted with the calment, is not a competent person to be trusted with the calment, is not a competent person to be trusted with the calment, is not a competent person to be trusted with the calment. ber, 1372.—W. J. COPELAND, N. P. DS, NOW NOTE COURTY,
State of New York, King and County of New York, ex.—
Thomas Maguire, of No. 469 Fourth, avenue, in the city
and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and
says that on two or three different occasions he has been
told by a man named John Sherridan, who is acting as an
inspector of election in the twenty-third Election district of the Eighteenth Assembly district, that while act-

trict of the Eighteenth Assembly district, that while acting in a similar position at previous elections was in the habit of dropping the ballots offered by those politically opposed to be party (Tammany party) beamd the ballot boxes, and would on all occasions do likewise when acting as an inspector of election and canvasser.

THOMAS MAGUIRE,
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this sist day of October, 1873—8. J. Daley, M. P. New York county. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this sixt day of October, 1873.—8. J. Daley, M. P. New York county.

Believing that when such charges were preferred we should be derelict in our duty did we sait to act promptly thereon, a meeting of the Board of Police was held, at which were present Commissioners Smith and Duryce with ourselvos. From the Committee on Elections we reported the lacts respecting Sheridan, and recommended his removal and an appointment to fill the vacashy created. By a unanimous vote, as the minutes will substantiate, Sheridan was removed and the vacashy filled by the appointment of another. This action we believed to be in consonance with both the letter and the spirit of the law, and in the interests of a fair and honest election. The following day (election day) Mr. John Kelly appeared at Police headquarters and demanded an explanation of our action respecting Sheridan. We laid before him the facts, and stated that upon the aniday is presented we felt that no other course was open to us but that which we had taken. Following this, upon the morning of election day adherents of Tammany Hall thronged our offices, giving expression to vague rumors that the peace was likely to be disturbed and that the laws were, in some indefinite way, to be violated by the police. We were for a time at a loss to comprehend the real significance of these manifestations, but observation shortly disclosed the fact that, with scarcely an exception, statements came from the personal retainers of men prominent in Tammany Hall in the Eighteenth Assembly district, and most of whom were of the same standing in the committee as John Sheridan. Immediately the following letter was sent to Captain Ahalare, in command of the Twenty-first precinct:—

as John Sheridan. Immediately the following letter was sent to Captain Alaire, in command of the Twenty-first precinct:—

Righterstry Assembly District,
Theasener's Optice Police Deparations of the City of New York, No. 40 Milliagues Street,
Dran Sir-Complaint has been made that the police will be disturbed on the cast side of your precines. I have to request that the greatest care may be taken, not only to keep the peace but that order and her lay will be maintained. You will take care to protect the wardiers that have been selected to superintened the canvasc. Very truly yours,

This communication, both in its letter and spirit, was, we believe, unly complied with by the subordinates of the Police Department. Certainly, no complaint to the contrary has ever been made by any one at any time. Shortly after election day we learned through the Daily News that Tammany Hall had appointed a committee and employed eminent counsel to nunt up and procure evidence respecting trands claimed to have been perpetrated at the police anthorities. After weeks of incessant work and almost daily advertising in the papers the 2n-nouncement was made that the "drag net!" was full, and a great "school" of evidence had been obtained to faunt and the candidate of Tammany Hall in the Eighth Assembly districts.

On the ist of January the Legislature convened, and the candidate of Tammany Hall in the Eighth Assembly district who claimed to have been deirauded of his seat petitioned for the appointment of a committee. His prayer was granted, and after weeks of laborious service the committee reported that he failed to knostantiate his charges, and that his opponent, who had been returned by but a small majority, was, as declared by the canvascers, elected and entitled to his seat. Fregular as it may seem, and after the threats made and after word had been and on the time of a committee and one of the policy.

ever presented to the Legislature respecting the conduct of affairs in the Eighteenth or any other Assembly district in the city, save as hereinbefore stated.

stated.

When, however, it became apparent that positing out failure could ensue from the contest in the kight i Assembly district, Mr. John Keily, with counsel, went before a judge of the Superior Court, and there instituted an experier processing regarding the action of the Commissioners of Charittes.

regarding the action of the Commissioners of Charities.

Finally, on the 30th day of May last, seven months after the election, Tammany succeeded, after hereu can efforts, ia obtaining against us four indictments—all for misdemeanors—one of which was for having removed Joan Sheridan without giving him proper notice.

Fossioly your Honor may form an opinion as to the reasons which led to this action. We certainly nave. Immediately on learning that we were indicted we appeared in court and demanded a speedy trial. Although it was suggested that the indictment against us would probably be quashed upon questions of laws should we avail ourselves of certain legal rights, we declined so to do, advising our counsel that it was our wish to lay before the court and the public all the facts

upon questions of laws should we avail ourselves of certain legal rights, we declined so to do, advising our counsel that it was our wish to lay before the court and the public his the facts touching our official conduct as to the matters with which we were charged with a riciation of the law. In this spirit we appeared in court on Wednesday last, and being arraigned pleaded "not pullty," whereupon the trial was proceeded with, not by the District Attories, an officer chosen by the people of this county, and who to a rare degree possesses the confidence and esteem of the people, but in name by the Attories General and in fact by the private counsel of Tammany Hall, employed and paid from the Tammany treasury for their pursuit of us, their political opponents.

The action of the Court and its proceedings it seems to us we should not here discuss. That we would not be allowed to show that we were not ignorant of the law, but that we knew what the law required or us and be leved we were complying with its provisions neither ourselves nor our connect for a moment believed. Such, however, was the rulling, and as we had admitted the fact of removal there could be but one result—our conviction, which was secured, and a fire of \$5.50 each imposed. On the remaining indictments we then demanded an immediate trial, but on the objections of the Attorney General, they went over until October, aithough the prosecting counsel stated in open court that they should probably enter a note

Attorney General, they went over until October, atthough the prosecuting counsel stated in open court that they should probably enter a nolle prosequi in those cases.

We deem it due to ourselves here to call your attention specially to the language of the Court in parsing sentence and which you will find printed in the Trioune of to day. Judge Brady said:—"the circumstacces disclosed in this case, in my indigenent, do not justify me in inflicting any more than a fine, because it was not understood on the part of the prosecution that in this particular case there the prosecution that in this particular case there was any proof of wicked or wilful intent to do

rong."
It has been our endeavor in this communication It has been our endeavor in this communication to lay before you fully all the facts respecting our action and to detail the proceedings which have followed. This to the end that you might be fully apprized respecting the whole matter. A lew words more and we have done. Since our conviction some ofour opponents and various of the public journals age reported that the conviction removed us from office, and others have claimed that we were disqualified from again holding office under the city government. While upon these and all similar questions which have been raised we have taken not only the advice of those gentlemen who detended us but of other equally

raised we have taken not only the advice of those gentlemen who detended us but of other equally emment and distinguished counsel, and while we are informed by them all that we are still Police Commissioners, and that we are not disquainfed, we led that in justice to yourself and to ourselves and to the public interests, we should place our resignations in your hauds.

Thanking you for your past uniform kind treatment of us, both personally and officially, and believing that you will appreciate the unpleasant position in which the question reasure to our official standing places both ourselves and the force, we have the honor to tender you our resignations, which you will find enclosed, to the end that while it will settly all disputed questions as to our title to our office, it will leave you wholly free to review our official action and name our successors. We have the honor to be, very truly yours, offiver Charlick, HUGH GARDNER.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25-1 A. M. Probabilities.

FOR NEW ENGLAND, THE MIDDLE STATES AND THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE LOWER LAKE REGION, GENERALLY CLEAR WEATHER DURING THE DAY, EX CEPT IN THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE MIDDLE AT-OR RISING TEMPERATURE AND FALLING BAROMETER.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last

year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Puarmacy, Herard Building:— Puarmacy, Herard by the thermometer at Ht

1873, 1874.

3 A. M. 61 63 3:50 P. M. 87
6 A. M. 62 67 6 P. M. 79
9 A. M. 70 70 9 P. M. 73
12 M. 80 78 12 P. M. 63

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 1873. 1874. 73% week last year.....

MORE OHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27, 1874. The steamship Alaska, which arrived here today, brought 1,000 Chineso.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIO NOTES.

The Colosseum is preparing a special entertain ment for the Fourth of July. The attaches of Booth's Theatre will take a

benefit on Wednesday next. Miss Lillie Eldridge and J. W. Norton will play "Romeo and Juliet." The New Park Theatre, Twenty-second street and Broadway, will reopen on Wednesday next July 1, with the English illusionists, Mortimer

The famous scout Buffalo Bill will appear toforrow at Wood's Museum, in the sensational drama, "The Scouts of the Plain," Here is an excellent opportunity for the public to make the acquaintance of a real live Indian fighter, who will show them how to raise red skins' scalps after the real practical tashion of the borders. For once a real hero treads the boards. His performance will have the air of reality, which will be a refreshing treat after all the sham scouts we have been afficted with. Buffalo Bill is sure to make his mark with the public.

Sulphur Baths 3 Cents .- One Box (three enkes) GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP costs 60 cents at all druggists; sufficient for twenty sulphur baths, and can be taken at home, thereby saving the expense and trouble of going outside of your own house. C. N. Cattferxton, Soie Proprietor.

A.—Espenscheld's Styles for Straw HAIS. The selendid field for choice (of the lighter class of summer Hais offered at ESPENSCHERD'S, is well worthy the attention of the public, at HS Nassau street.

At Flushing You Can Behold the Most charming and beautiful young city in the United States. It is tut as, mails from Hunt er's Foin, only twenty the tree in polarist carrying the young twenty the tree in the state of the state

A.-Housefurnishing Goods, Tin, Iron and Wooden Ware. RUWARD D. RASSPORD, Cooper Institute Building corner stores.

A .- Nonpareil Refrigerators, Warrant alled with charcoat EDWARD D. BASSPORD, Cooper Institute Building corner stores. A .- China and Glass, "liverplated Ware, cleap. EDWARD D. BAS FORD'S, Cooper Institute building, corner stores.

A .- Ruptured Persons Don't Seem to hunger and thirst after metal trusses now that the comfortable blantic TRUSS, 683 Broadway, retains rupture by a pressure almost imporceptible instead of several normal.

A .- Silk Elastic Belt Stockings, Knee caps, Addominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces and Crutches at MARSH'S Truss office, No. 2 Vesey street. Lady in attendance. A .- Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and

gums. BISCOTINE FOOD for imants. BELLUC & CO., 830 Broadway, are the sole proprietors and manufactur-ers. Paris sigents, ROBERTS & CO., 25 Place Vendoms. All Eruptions on the Fuce, Freekles,

moth, wrinkles, patches; cure guaranteed. GILES LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. 651 Sixth avenue. Arrested at Last.—Stop Using Brass pumps for ale. Send for illustrated Catalogue of GLASS ALE PUMPS. BYENS & BRYAN, 75 Warren street, N. Y.

A Rupture Radically Cared.-The Late A Rupture Radically Cured.—The Late firm of Marsh & Co. having been disposed of at public sale, has been replaced by fresh, new and improved, sole, has been replaced by fresh, new and improved, goods, consisting of RUSSES, SIAK ELASTIC BELLY. SIOUKING, SUPPOSTERS, SUSPENSORIES and J.N. STRUMENTS for physical deformatives at the old of late, No. 2 voscy street castor House), under the superv sion of the undersigned, sole inventor of DR MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS and INSTRUMENTS for de-ormities, and principal of the late firm. No copynection with any other office.

A Remedy.—Those Who Suffer From four breath are one to the charge of carely siness. It is an offence that can be speedly abared, as 2 single bottle of the Pragrant 202010NT will sumbrakasiny accomplish the work. No toilet table, should be without it. It will breaver and sweet.

A .- Burke's Silver Gray Cassimere Hat he correct sivie. Nevel les in summer padway, Fark Bank building.

A .- Wines, Brandies, &c., for Medicinal

Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid.— Sever talls, Established 77 years, fold and property applied at BATCHELOR'S Wis Factory, 16 Bond st., K.Y.

Barry's Tricopherous Gives the Hair a peculiar rich gloss and prevents baldness in all cases, even where the bair has commenced falling of. Sold by druggists everywhere. Bargains in Baby Carriages. New syles at F. A. O. SCHWARZ'S, 755 Frondway, uone Ninth street; satisfaction guaranteed to all

Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach pain in the stomach, bowels or side, cured by the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT. Purely vegetable and all heating. The great internal and external remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye Does Its Work

Campo's Infallible Specific, Severeign remers for Rheumatism, Neurolg a Toothsche, Crampa-HENSY, No. S College place; McKkssON & ROBBINS, E Fulton street.

Comfort for Tender Feet .- Summer . SHOES made on McComber's patent lasts, combining elegance and perfect case, by EUGENE FARRIS & SON, 81 Nassau street. Established in 1832.

Camphor, 35c. per 1b.; Atkinson's Willie ROSC, 5ce a botle.
WILLIAM M. GILES, Chemist, 451 Sixth avenue. Cancer Cured Without the Knife or

Cheap Carpets, Cheap Oilcloths .- A

Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, &c., ured without pain. CORN CURE, by mall, 50c. Dr. BICE, 129 Broadway, second door below Dey st. Chronic Constipation. Indigestion, Nervous Irritability. Low Spirits cured.—Dr. SHARP's SPECIFIC never tails: one trial convinces. SHEDDEN & CO., corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. Wholesaic Agent, CRITE/SION, No. 7 Sixth avenue.

Dunville & Co., the Irish Distilleries, Belfast, Ireland, are the targest holders of Whiskey in the world. Ther OLD IRISH WHISKEY is recommend-ed by the medical profession in preference to French brandy. Supplied in casks or cases. United states branch, St Broad street, New York.

Depot for Furniture for the Country. WILLIAM B. LEE, established 1826; rustic and cottage chamber Furniture, old Purian and Mayflower Rocking Chairs, Camp. Yacht and Steamer Chairs; Parlor, Library, Daining and Chamber subts; pure hair Matresses and spring Beds; also the best Sota sed out; all at low prices, at 27 Canal street, one door cast of Broadway, and 199 and 291 Fulton street, near Church street, N.Y.

good supply of Boots. Shoes, India Rubbers and Bathing Shoes, and the best place in New York to obtain them is at Millian & Co.'s, No. 3 Union square.

Delicious in Cigarette, Fragrant in a pipe, when tipped with amber, yellow, rich and ripa SURBRUG'S GOLDEN SCEPTICE, depot 101 Fulton st Gracfenberg Marshalls Catholicon

Undoubtedly this wonderful medicine has cured cases of female complaints than any other remedexistence. GRAEFENBARG Company, 56 Reade et Gourand's Oriental Cream Elleits Clear, Transparent Complexion, tree from Tan, Freckis, Moth Patches.

The most popular for the Skin ever invented.

Prepared by the old and celebrated Cosmetician and Chemist, Dr. FELIX GURALD, 48 Bond street, New York. Established 1839, 59 cents.

Gourand's Poudre Subtile Positively destroys all hair from low foreheads, upper lips or any part of the body; \$1: methed, \$1.30. Depot, 48 Bond street, New York. Established 1839. Health Restored by Du Barry's Revu-

LENTA ARABICA FOOD to the stomach, nerves, lung and liver, curing dyspepsia (Indigestion), constitution, distribution, acidity, palpitation, sleeplessness, debility, was-ing cough, asthma, levers, consumption, low spirits [0,03] cured which had resisted all other remedies bepot in New Yors, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & GO, No. 8 and 9 College place. Knapp's Extract of Roots .- Druggists and beer makers will find it to their advantage to use this article. It not only makes the best, but the cheap-est beverage in market. Sold by wholesale druggists. Depot, No. 362 Hudson street, New York.

Ladles are Cautioned Against the

MacNevin's Diarrbona, Dysentery and CHOLERA INFANTUM POWDERS. Sold by all druggists. Mosquito Nets, With Patent Canopies, rom \$3 50.

G. L. KELTY & CO., 18: Fifth avenue, near Twenty third street.

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ITALIAN MADICATED SOAP. Found at his depot, of
Bond street, New York, and of druggists.

Rupture Successfully Trented at 69 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., by GEORGE F. KXIII, Trass and Bandare manufacturer, who has had twenty-five years practical experience.

Rupture.—Trusses of all Kinds, Properly adjusted, at SURGICAL BAZAAR, 1,25; Broadway, near thirty-second street by a competent surgeon. At two-thirds the downtown prices.

(ED). CALDWELL, Agent. SHk Elastic Relts, Stockings, Shoulder BRACES, SUPPORTER, all new and fresh; at SURGI-CAL BAZAR, L236 'Frondway, At one-third less than downtown prices. Lady attendants. GEO. CALDWELL, Agent.

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